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"TAKE DOWN THE FLAG!" PATRIOTIC WOMAN CRIES TO SMALL AMERICANS.



Defending Her Soldier Kin She Enters an Indignant Protest at Their Convention—Bourke Cockran Speaks Against Expansion.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—There was a startling scene at the convention of the foes of expansion today, when an American woman, stirred to the depth of her patriotic heart by the flood of what she deemed treason, poured out by the speakers, arose in solemn and indignant protest.

That this woman had a right to speak at such a time and place was made evident later, for it was discovered that three men nearest and dearest to her were away in the tropical jungles fighting for the flag that was being dragged in the mud, as she, brave woman, saw the matter.

No outburst of oratory, however, impeded in its denunciation, was anything but weak in the effect sought, compared to the net of this woman for the other side of the argument. She cast an icy chill over the assemblage.

The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, was speaking. He denounced the Government for its slaughtering of the Philippines, for sending American soldiers to the tropics to die of wounds and disease, and was subjugating the air with fierce eloquence.

All Eyes on the Woman.

At this moment a woman, who sat in the audience, not far from the platform, arose and attracted the attention of Mr. Bigelow by her commanding manner. She was full and stately, and her hair was pinned up in a high, dignified style. She held her gloved hand and pointed at an American flag suspended over the spot where Mr. Bigelow stood. As she did this the orator's speech faltered.

"Take down the flag!" cried the woman, in a voice so stern that it was heard all over the hall. "Don't disgrace it any longer!" she continued, her face flushing.

Every one was astonished. Before the audience had recovered, a friend was hurrying the woman from the hall. She was asked her name by several newspaper men at the door.

She declined to say who she was, but she declared, with quivering lips, that she was the wife of a soldier, the daughter of another warrior and the sister of yet another soldier, and, more, that all three of her loved ones were at that moment fighting for the flag in the Philippines.

Bourke Cockran's Speech.

The principal speaker of the day was W. Bourke Cockran, who said in part:

"The complications in the Philippines have prevented us from rendering a priceless service to humanity and gaining immeasurable glory for ourselves at the same time. The policy of civilization and humanity may still be adopted by the American people, even if the President fails to initiate it; yes, even if he should oppose it."

Again the President says that it is our intention to establish liberty, justice and civilization among them. If this means anything, it is a promise of indecency. Government forced on a people by another people, whatever its quality is, is tyranny."

"To seize the Philippines and hold them by mere right of conquest or purchase would be unprofitable as a commercial enterprise, and would be deplorable from a moral point of view. To make millions of human beings the subjects of a foreign rule would be inconceivable on the part of a country which risked its very existence to make traffic in men illegal and impossible."

Protest Against Policy.

"We are here to protest against an attempt to replace the ancient American policy of peace and morality by a policy of imperialism involving the existence of a standing army to menace liberty and oppress labor."

"Fellow Americans! was our ally in war or were we his enemies in brigandage. To create infamy ourselves we must acknowledge infamy with him. If he was our ally in time of need what objection can there be to our treating him as a civilized being?"

"The foreign possessions were a source of wealth Spain would be the richest nation in the world today. Trade does not follow the flag. Often times it goes in exactly the opposite direction."

**FOES TO EXPANSION
ATTACK THE PRESIDENT.**

Fiercely Assail the Philippine Policy and Make Many Ugly Charges.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—There follow utterances of the speakers of yesterday and today, wherein the President, the Government generally, and practically many millions of American citizens, who approve of the subjugation of the Philippines, are attacked.

"THE REAL PHILIPPINE LINE IS NOT IN THE SUBTILES OF MANILA. IT IS HERE. THE ENEMY IS OF OUR OWN HOUSEHOLD. HE COMES TO US IN THE FORM OF LOYALTY, AND UTTERING

THE SPEECH THAT AROUSED AN AMERICAN WOMAN'S INDIGNATION.

Amazing indeed that doctors of divinity should stand in their pulpits and advise sending the sons of the nation to waste through seas of blood to compel these Christians to accept our version of the Gospel. We are to "bestow" the blessings of a god and stable government upon them! Sir, we have been reared in the political faith that governments are derived and not bestowed. Tell the coolies of China, tell the fakirs of Egypt, tell the pariahs of India that governments are bestowed upon them. But tell the President of the United States, upon whom we have bestowed some limited power for a brief season, that such language is offensive to the American ear.

We paid twenty millions for a pretext to call criminal aggression "benevolent assimilation." We have paid twenty millions for a tablet on which to write the epitaph of the Republic. To the cry for peace we say "the war must go on to the grim end," and we call that Christianity. To men who dare to fight for freedom we say "surrender or die," and we plead the decree of Providence. If that is Providence, then I appeal from the decision of Providence to the conscience of the American people.—Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati.

FINE PHRASES ABOUT BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION, PRICELESS PRINCIPLE AND HOISTED FLAGS.—EDWARD BURRITT SMITH, OF CHICAGO.

"THE MAIN POINT CANNOT OR WILL NOT BE DISTINGUISHED BETWEEN CRETINOUS CONTINENTAL EXPANSION OVER VIRTUALLY VACANT TERRITORY AND COLONIAL EXPANSION OVER DENSELY POPULATED ISLANDS TEN THOUSAND MILES AWAY. IS BEYOND THE REACH OF ARGUMENT."

"THE WORLD IS A BATTLE-PLACE. THIS CONTINENT, AND AM READY TO WELCOME CANADA INTO THE UNION. WE ARE TO COME.—Professor Paul Schurz, of the Chicago University.

These are utterances made yesterday at the initial session.

WHEN WE READ OF THE 200 SALOONS INTRODUCED INTO MANILA. I THINK THIS IS POLICY OF RUIN TO RUN A SOBER PEOPLE. THEN TO RUN WE MUST ADD ROT FOR THE SURGICAL REPORTS OF THE ARMY. CAL CONDITION OF MANY OF THE SOLDIERS IS THAT EXPRESSED IN THE WORD 'ROTTENNESS.' IT IS ALARMING IN ITS EXTENT AND VIRTUOUSLY. I THINK WE CAN SURVIVE THIS POLICY OF MEXICANISM CAN BE GIVEN THE ALTERNATIVE DESIGNATION OF RUM, ROT AND RECKLESS LYING.—Edward Atkinson, of

HAPPILY YOU NEED NOT SEARCH FOR ONE, FOR PRESIDENT McKinley HAS FURNISHED ONE. WHEN, IN A VIRTUOUS MOMENT, HE SAID THAT AN ANNEXATION BY FORCE SHOULD NOT BE THOUGHT OF. FOLLOWS THIS POLICY OF MEXICANISM CAN BE GIVEN THE ALTERNATIVE DESIGNATION OF RUM, ROT AND RECKLESS LYING.—Edward Atkinson, of

IT IS A WONDER, I REPEAT, THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, IN THESE TIMES, SHOULD BE TROUBLED IN THEIR CONSCIENCES.—CARL SCHURZ, OF NEW YORK.

HE MAKES TRUSTS TO ORDER AT \$5 EACH.

Industrial Commission Astonished by Dennis B. Ryan, of Jersey City, Who Admits He Is a "Straw Man."

Pockets Paltry Fee for Permitting Use of Name as Resident Director and Agent, and Then Resigns.

Gives Names of New York Promoters Using His Services. Involved in Making of Corporations Worth Millions.

"I have helped organize during the last year several hundred trusts and corporations in New Jersey. I have two friends in New York City authorized to insert my name as resident director and agent in the articles of incorporation. For this they have given me a fee of \$5 each time. As soon as the charter was granted I resigned from each corporation."—Statement of Dennis B. Ryan, of Jersey City, before the Industrial Commission at Washington yesterday.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The Industrial Commission developed a sensation today in the testimony of Dennis B. Ryan, of Jersey City, who cheerfully testified that the trusts recently incorporated under the New Jersey Trust law violate this statute in its most important particular—that each trust must have a resident director and agent in New Jersey.

Mr. Ryan is paid \$5 for each time he appears as the man of straw, and after the trust is organized he gracefully resigns with his fee in his side pocket. The two New York promoters who are privileged to use Ryan's name at \$5 a time are Peter Whitner, No. 100 Broadway, and E. Arden Noblett, No. 1 Nassau street.

The Journal correspondent obtained a partial list of the corporations which have utilized Mr. Ryan's services in this unlawful way. These aggregate capital reaches into the millions, and the subjoined list, in which Mr. Ryan has been the lay figure in Jersey, will give a fair idea of the whole extent to which the law is violated.

Only a Few of the Violations.

This list constitutes only a small portion of the total violations:

American Cotton Picking Company, \$100,000; Baehold Electric Company, \$50,000; Dutchess Brick Company, \$300,000; New York & Porto Rico Trading Company, \$100,000; North Carolina Land & Lumber Company, \$300,000; Waynesville & Newport Railway Company, \$1,000,000; Adjusting Skirt Drafting Machine Company, \$10,000; Bailey Automobile Bicycle Brake Company, \$150,000; Safety Burial Company, \$100,000; Commercial Visible Typewriter Company, \$800,000; Index Visible Typewriter Company, \$300,000; The Monitor Company, \$100,000; Wells Manufacturing Company, \$25,000; Merchants' Company, \$500,000; Automatic Hatch Company, \$50,000; Lactone Food Company, \$150,000; American Brass Works, \$200,000; Caldwell Cotton Planter Company, \$125,000; P. D. Randall & Co., \$20,000; Hot Controlling Radiator Company, \$250,000; Underwood Stenciling Machine Company, \$500,000; Birmingham Printing & Publishing Company, \$250,000; Stout Perfumery Company, \$125,000; National Self-Winding Clock Company, \$150,000; Paterson Ventilating Company, \$125,000; Universal Picture Moulding Company, \$250,000; Asen Vehicle Company, \$100,000; Deschamps Flour Company, \$25,000; Lowe Medicine Company, \$100,000; Tidewater Trapcoed Company, \$100,000.

I knew nothing about these organizations until about a year ago," Ryan said. "Then I began to make a great deal of money out of them easily."

He has helped Whitner and Noblett organize hundreds of trusts in this manner. If anything should go wrong with them I could be blamed up before the courts and fined heavily. All I have ever had to do with any of them was to help get their charters."

Dill Makes Admissions.

Another interesting witness of the day was James B. Dill, a corporation lawyer, whose offices are in New York but whose residence is in Jersey City. Mr. Dill was chairman of the State Commission which revised the corporation laws of New Jersey relating to financial institutions. He is also the author of the official edition of the corporation statutes of New Jersey, and of "Dill on New Jersey Corporations."

Mr. Dill vigorously defended the New Jersey corporation laws. He declared that they were the best ever devised in the United States. He admitted, however, that these laws were abused. But the abuses were due to lax administration.

Mr. Dill said that he had assisted in organizing corporations capitalized at about one thousand millions.

E. Arden Noblett was recently accused by Edward S. Pratt of defrauding him of \$7,500. Pratt had advertised that he had \$15,000 to invest. Noblett, he said, answered his advertisement. The two met, when Noblett, he declared, told him he was doing a brokerage business for capitalists that netted a gross yearly profit of \$30,000. Pratt says he gave to Noblett \$7,500 for a month's service. He was paid and the contract was rescinded. Noblett declined to return the \$7,500. Pratt declared that he had been led into the venture by fraud.

Noblett was the banker of the Captain Cook Opera Company, which ran two weeks and ended in disaster. Unpaid employees raised a loud cry at this time.

Noblett recently organized a company to acquire land and to develop Porto Rico. He occupies elegantly furnished offices and assumes to be in close touch with many men of great wealth.

ADMIRAL NOT ELIGIBLE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 18.—The Commandery-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Legion of Honor held its fifteenth annual convention today in the rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

There was a strong movement on foot to elect Admiral Dewey its new commander, but it was discovered today that the Admiral was ineligible, as he is not a member of the Commandery-in-Chief.

STARTLING NEW POLICY ANNOUNCED FOR YALE IN DR. HADLEY'S INAUGURAL.

The New President Attacks Social Distinctions Based on Wealth, Warns Against the Danger of the University Becoming Known as a "Rich Man's College," Favors Broad Democracy in the Institution, Denounces Professionalism in Athletics and Criticises the Pauperizing Tendency of Prizes.



PRESIDENT HADLEY'S INAUGURATION PROCESSION ENTERING BATTEL CHAPEL.

The parade was formed in four divisions, the first one being led by President Dwight, the retiring head of Yale University. In the long line were distinguished representatives of the national Government and of different States, college presidents and professors and ecclesiastical dignitaries of renown.



Father Thomas J. Conaty in Yale's Inaugural Procession.

He is the head of the Catholic University at Washington and was a striking figure in the throng of dignitaries at the inauguration of President Hadley.

LIEUT.-COL. REBER TO WED GEN. MILES'S DAUGHTER.

Her Engagement to the Officer of the Signal Corps Formally Announced.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—The engagement is formally announced of Miss Cecilia Shearn Miles, and Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Reber, U. S. A. Miss Miles is the only daughter of the General commanding the army, and a great social favorite on both sides of the water.

Her engagement has been known only among personal friends. No arrangements for the wedding have been made, nor is the date settled.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reber is from Mississippi. He entered West Point in 1882. On his graduation he was assigned as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry, and in 1892 was promoted to First Lieutenant of the Ninth Cavalry. In 1898 he was appointed Major in the Signal Corps, and in July, 1898, was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in that corps.

Three Trusts Incorporated.

Trenton, Oct. 18.—Articles of incorporation were filed here today as follows: The Alaska Copper Company, capital \$5,000,000, to mine copper and other ores in Alaska; the Thompson Sugar Company, capital \$1,000,000, to produce sugar molasses and

all other products of the sugar cane; the New York Knoll Company, capital \$500,000, to produce knoll.

President Hadley Against Social Distinctions.

If we have within the college life not only differences in things studied, but differences in enjoyment between rich and poor, we are at once in danger of witnessing a development of social distinctions and class interests which shall sweep away the thing which was most characteristic and most valuable in the earlier education of our colleges.—President Hadley's Inauguration Speech.

Dr. Twichell's words announcing the new president's inauguration, and those of Professor George P. Fisher, senior dean of the university, in welcoming him, were of the traditional character.

Not so were those of President Hadley in his address. Fearlessly he attacked scholastic systems idolized by the sixty college presidents seated on the platform beside him. Courageously he pledged himself to revise the entire educational system of the university and warned hearers against the danger of social and class distinctions based on wealth.

Sturdily he vowed that college athletics shall have a prominent place in the Yale University policy, and that professionalism shall be forever stamped from Yale's representative teams. Calmly he uttered the revolutionary doctrine that, in general, college scholarships and fellowships pauperize rather than educate their incumbents.

President Hadley's plea for college democracy and his warnings against the dangers of a subservience to wealth were received with tremendous applause.

Almost breathlessly President Hadley launched his sentences, crating as he went on new standards of American university life. In the midst of his address he stepped to the front of the stage impressively, and, pausing, uttered these prophetic words:

"The increase of wealth in the outside world is a perpetual menace to old-fashioned democratic equality. If we have within the college life not only differences in things studied, but differences in enjoyment between rich and poor, we are at once in danger of witnessing a development of social distinctions and class interests which shall sweep away the thing which was most characteristic and most valuable in the earlier education of our colleges."

"Not the intellectual life only, but the social life only, but the whole religious and moral atmosphere suffers deterioration if a place becomes known either as a rich man's college or, worse yet, as a college where rich and poor meet on different footings."

"What shall it profit us if we gain the whole world and lose our own soul? If we develop the intellectual and material side of our education and lose the traditional spirit of democracy and loyalty and Christianity?"

Greeted with Great Applause.

He was hailed by a mighty roar of applause which swept the college chapel. It was many seconds before he could proceed. The second wild outburst came when Pres-

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NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—Pledging himself to revive and preserve the Yale democracy as a sacred trust, Arthur Twining Hadley was inaugurated this afternoon as Yale's thirteenth president. He has carried the university by storm, and to-night the most conservative of the graduates are enthusiastic in their praises of the new "Fighting President."

Mightily the Yale cheer went up as the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Twichell, senior member of the Yale Corporation, took the Yale seat from Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., the new secretary, and formally delivered it to President Hadley as its custodian.

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Gathering a Varied One.

Every phase of educational and religious tenet, every shade of partisan opinion was represented. Side by side on the platform of the Battel Chapel, where the inauguration ceremonies were held, President Eliot, of Harvard, Justice Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, and United States Commissioner of Education Harris.

The Rev. Dr. Conaty, head of the Catholic University, Washington, sat in the pew with Bishop Chauncey Brewster, of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut, and with Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, of New York. President Sargent, of the University of Pennsylvania, made another

Alumni from nearly every class since 1830, more than 350 college professors